

## Theme 1 Landscapes and physical processes

KEY IDEA: 1.1 Distinctive landscapes of the UK	Red	Amber	Green	Revision guide page
<b>My knowledge domain</b> I can...				
Describe the key features of a national park (Snowdonia)				9
Define honeypot site				10
Define carrying capacity				10
<b>My understanding domain</b> I can...				
Explain what makes a national park distinctive. (Snowdonia Case study)				9
Explain the positive and negative impacts of increased tourism on a honeypot site.				10
Explain how footpaths can be restored.				11
<b>My analysis domain</b> I can...				
Use maps to identify the distribution of distinctive landscapes.				8
Identify features of a photo to suggest why the landscape is distinctive.				8
<b>My evaluation domain</b> I can...				
Weigh up the advantages and disadvantages of attracting tourists to a honeypot site.				10
<b>My decision making domain</b> I can...				
Rank the effectiveness of different strategies that could be used to cope with tourism in a distinctive landscape				11

KEY IDEA: 1.2 Landform process and change in two different and distinctive landscapes	Red	Amber	Green	Revision guide page
<b>My knowledge domain</b> I can...				
Describe the difference between weathering and erosion				12+16
Give the meaning of each erosion term: hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition, and solution.				12
Describe the main features of each of the following river landforms: V-shaped valley, waterfall, gorge, meander, floodplain				13-15
Describe the main processes that can change the shape of two river landforms.				13-15
Describe the main features of each of the following coastal landforms: Headlands/bays, cliffs, wave-cut platforms, arches, stacks, beaches and spits.				18-19
Describe the process of longshore drift.				17
Describe the main processes that can change the shape of caves/sea arches/stacks.				18
<b>My understanding domain</b> I can...				
Give one way in which geology can affect the development of a waterfall.				13
Use my understanding of geology to explain why some coastlines erode more quickly than others.				20-21
Use my understanding of geology to explain why some coastlines are at greater risk of landslides than others.				16
<b>My analysis domain</b> I can...				
Study a photograph of a landscape (river or coastal) that I haven't seen before and identify landforms at different scales.				16, 18

Compare the rate of erosion of two different coastlines using evidence that has been presented to me (eg maps, photographs or frequency graphs).				
Use weather data (eg pressure charts) to reach conclusions about the possible effects of storm events around the UK's coastline.				22
Use frequency diagrams to reach conclusions about the risk of landslides in contrasting areas of the UK's coastline.				
<b>My evaluation domain</b> <b>I can...</b>				
Weigh up (evaluate) the human and physical factors that can lead to rapid coastal erosion.				22-23
<b>My decision making domain</b> <b>I can...</b>				
Predict how and why building new coastal defences will affect the coastline both where the defences are built and on adjacent coastlines.				

KEY IDEA: 1.3 Drainage basins	<b>Red</b>	<b>Amber</b>	<b>Green</b>	<b>Revision guide page</b>
<b>My knowledge domain</b> <b>I can...</b>				
Give the meaning of water cycle key terms including: Interception, infiltration, throughflow and overland flow				24
Describe how rivers can be managed using at least one type of hard engineering, and one type of soft engineering.				27
Recall three facts about the effects of a specific flood in the UK.				26
<b>My understanding domain</b> <b>I can...</b>				
Explain why water moves through one drainage basin more quickly than another because of the geology.				24
Explain why cutting down and planting trees can alter the stores/flows in a drainage basin.				25
Explain why building towns and roads can alter the stores/flows in a drainage basin.				25
Explain why flood risk is reduced by management of floodplains eg land use zoning in towns.				27
<b>My analysis domain</b> <b>I can...</b>				
Compare the shape of two contrasting hydrographs and use them to identify possible reasons for the differences in discharge that I have noted.				26
Identify a range of impacts of flooding and sort these into positive and negative; social and economic consequences.				26
Suggest why stakeholders (different groups of people) hold different views on river management and then explain why they have these views.				27
<b>My evaluation domain</b> <b>I can...</b>				
Weigh up the relative social, economic and environmental costs and benefits of river management.				27
<b>My decision making domain</b> <b>I can...</b>				
Rank the effectiveness of different strategies that could be used to reduce flood risk in the future.				27
Decide which, of two locations, has the highest flood risk. Using evidence to support my decision.				24

## Theme 2 Rural-Urban Links

KEY IDEA: 2.1 The Urban-rural continuum	Red	Amber	Green	Revision guide page
<b>My knowledge domain</b> <b>I can...</b>				
Describe the overall pattern of rural and urban areas in the UK.				28
Give the meaning of commuting.				31
Give the meaning of counter-urbanisation.				30
Give two examples of how technology is helping to change rural areas.				32
Describe how rural places change when services, such as schools or shops, close.				32
Describe sphere of influence				29
<b>My understanding domain</b> <b>I can...</b>				
Explain why people commute.				31
Explain why some people move from cities to the countryside. (Counter-urbanisation)				30
Give one reason why services, such as shops or schools, close in rural places.				32
Give one reason for rural poverty.				32
<b>My analysis domain</b> <b>I can...</b>				
Describe how the character of rural places changes with distance from cities – by comparing remote rural places to accessible rural places. (Urban-rural continuum)				28
Use my understanding of spheres of influence to explain why services are closing in some rural places but not in others.				33
<b>My evaluation domain</b> <b>I can...</b>				
Weigh up (evaluate) the strengths and weakness of various strategies that may help make rural communities sustainable.				33
Explain why people have different points of view about how to make rural communities sustainable.				
<b>My decision making domain</b> <b>I can...</b>				
Present evidence that supports the view that one rural place is more deprived than another.				32
Judge whether one strategy to create sustainable rural communities might be effective. Use evidence to support my view.				33

KEY IDEA: 2.2 Population and change in the UK	Red	Amber	Green	Revision guide page
<b>My knowledge domain</b> <b>I can...</b>				
Define natural population change and migration.				34
List factors that affect population change including healthcare, marriage, culture, costs of raising a family, contraception, migration etc.				34
Define ageing population				36
Describe the difference between brownfield and greenfield sites using examples.				38-39
<b>My understanding domain</b> <b>I can...</b>				
Explain why migration to the UK happens.				35
Explain why an ageing population happens				36
Explain two housing issues the UK is currently facing.				36
Explain reasons for changing retail in the UK.				40

Give three factors that cause a decline in the traditional CBD.				40-41
<b>My analysis domain</b> <b>I can...</b>				
Use graphs to describe trends in population, migration and house prices.				34
Use Egan's wheel to rate the sustainability of projects.				37
<b>My evaluation domain</b> <b>I can...</b>				
Assess the impacts of an ageing population on the UK				36
Weigh up the advantages and disadvantages of brownfield vs greenfield sites.				38-39
Weigh up the advantages and disadvantages of out-of-town shopping centres.				40
Weigh up the impacts of internet shopping				40
<b>My decision making domain</b> <b>I can...</b>				
Present evidence that supports the view that one place is more sustainable than another.				
Assess strategies to improve footfall in CBDs and judge which is most effective. (Lancaster)				41

KEY IDEA: 2.3 Urban issues in contrasting global cities	Red	Amber	Green	Revision guide page
<b>My knowledge domain</b> <b>I can...</b>				
Define Globalisation.				42
Define Global cities and mega-cities.				42
Define informal economy				44
Identify differences between the lives of pavement dwellers , slum dwellers and chawl residents in Mumbai.				44
Describe connections between global cities with specific examples for an NIC and HIC.				46
Define transport hub.				46
<b>My understanding domain</b> <b>I can...</b>				
Explain why global cities are important				42
Explain the difference between a mega city and a global city				42-43
Explain why Mumbai has a large population				44
Explain the population structure in a HIC city (London or Cardiff)				45
Explain why transport hubs are an efficient way to transport goods around the world				46
<b>My analysis domain</b> <b>I can...</b>				
Describe the changing pattern of global cities over time.				42
Explain how globalisation leads to rapid urbanisation in NICs.(Mumbai)				44
<b>My evaluation domain</b> <b>I can...</b>				
Assess the benefits of redeveloping the slums				44
<b>My decision making domain</b> <b>I can...</b>				
For two global cities you have studied, describe the connections they have to the rest of the world and decide which type of connection is most important to the city.				47

## Theme 4 Coastal hazards and their management

THEME 4 KEY IDEA: 4.1: Vulnerable coastlines	Red	Amber	Green	Revision guide page
<b>My knowledge domain</b> I can...				
Describe physical and human factors that increase vulnerability to coastal erosion				60
Describe physical and human factors that increase vulnerability to coastal flooding				60
Define environmental refugees				61
<b>My understanding domain</b> I can...				
Explain how severe weather events and climatic change create vulnerability to coastal flooding				61
Explain how social and economic factors that can increase vulnerability in the Thames Gateway				61
Explain how social and economic factors that can increase vulnerability in the Nile Delta				62
<b>My analysis domain</b> I can...				
Use maps to identify areas most at risk from erosion or flooding.				
<b>My evaluation domain</b> I can...				
Assess the impacts of rising sea levels on countries at different stages of development.				61,62
Explain why the risks of coastal flooding are likely to increase.				61
<b>My decision making domain</b> I can...				
Decide if low income countries are at a higher risk of coastal flooding				60

THEME 4 KEY IDEA: 4.2: Managing coastal hazards	Red	Amber	Green	Revision guide page
<b>My knowledge domain</b> I can...				
List groups involved with the coast				63
Describe hard engineering strategies				64
Describe soft engineering strategies				65
Describe what a shoreline management plan is				69
<b>My understanding domain</b> I can...				
Explain the impacts of hold the line				66
Explain the impacts of managed retreat				68
Explain how one shoreline management plan works.				69
Explain the need for monitoring, hazard mapping and emergency planning				70
Explain why some coasts are at a more risk				72
<b>My analysis domain</b> I can...				
Assess the costs and benefits of coastal protection				68
Explain factors leading to the Maldives being at risk				

<b>My evaluation domain I can...</b>				
Assess the most effective management strategy				65-66
Assess the strategies used to manage the Maldives				73
<b>My decision making domain I can...</b>				
Decide what is the most sustainable way to manage coastlines in the face of rising sea levels?				71